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maps is somewhat glaring in its use of colors, but this does not detract from the excellent results of the painstaking care with which a large amount of data has been reduced to cartographic form. The sheets include a political map of the province, a hypsometrical map in four colours and white, hydrographic maps, a geological map in seven tints, sheets showing the distribution of the cultivated area of maize, alfalfa, flax, etc., and a sheet showing railroads, telegraphs, etc. There are also small maps and diagrams illustrating climate and density of population, profiles of river valleys and many half-tone pictures of the city of Cordova and views in various town and country districts. Most of the map scales are 1:1,000,000 and 1:250,000. The Atlas reflects much credit upon the compilers and upon the enterprising province of Argentina, which bore the cost of its production.

THE SOUTH POLAR CHART.

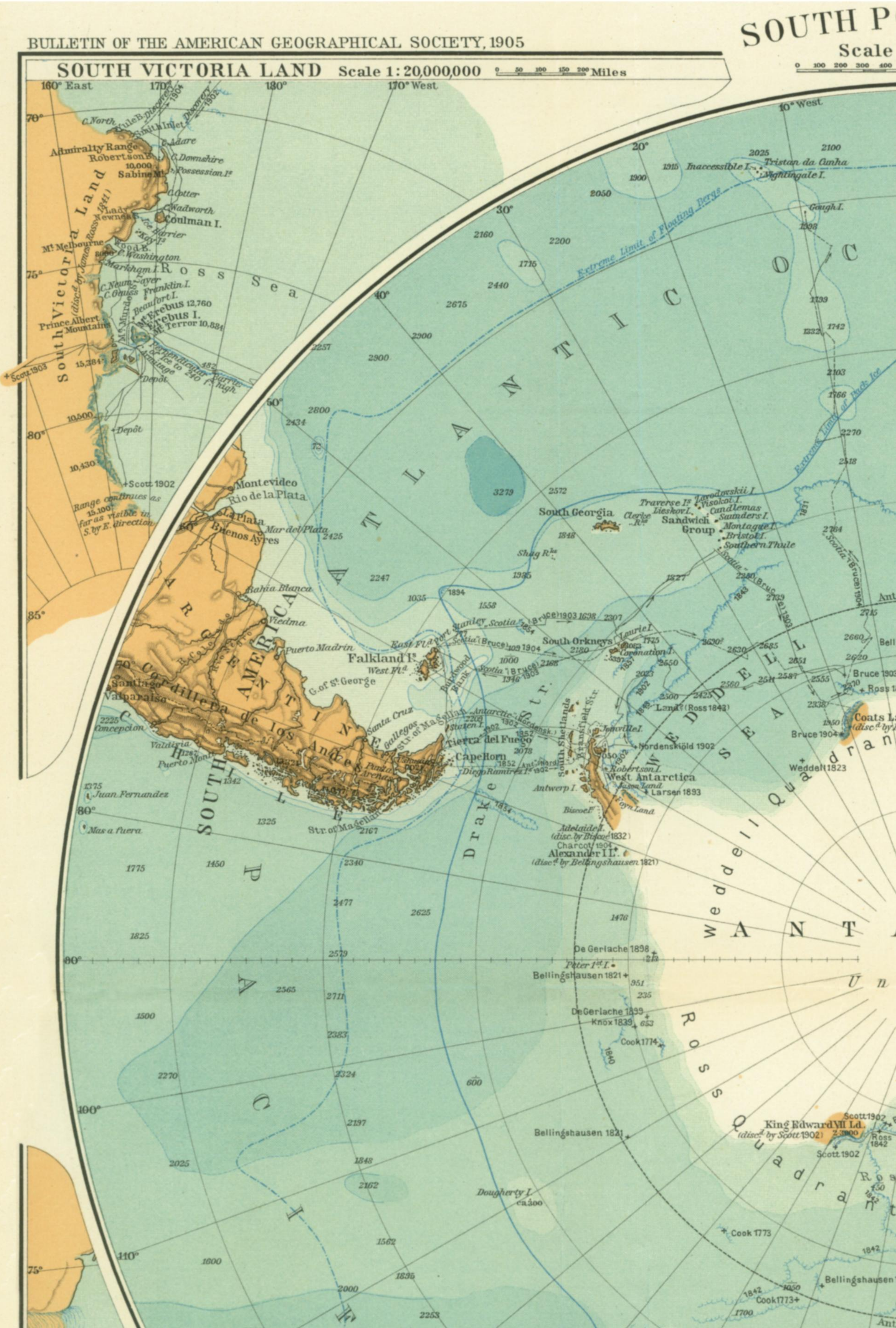
This number of the BULLETIN contains a map of the Antarctic regions showing all the larger results of exploration there to the present time. The completion of the map was delayed about two months in the hope, which was fortunately realized, that the cartographic results of Charcot's Expedition to the western coast of West Antarctica might be received in time to be utilized. By waiting for his map, which appeared in the June number of *La Géographie,* it was possible to include in our chart a generalization of the cartographic surveys of all the expeditions of recent years.

With the return of the Charcot Expedition, all research in the South Polar regions is suspended for the present. Considerable time may elapse before it will be possible to add new facts to the information given in this chart.

The additions made by Charcot to the mapping of the west coast of West Antarctica practically complete the survey of that region as far south as Bismarck Bay. He carried on the survey work where the *Belgica* Expedition and Nordenskjöld left it, and mapped the hitherto uncharted outer coast-line of the islands in the archipelago west of Danco Land and Palmer Land (see chart, lower right-hand corner), so that it is possible to show on our map the extent and shape of these islands.

The map was drawn for the BULLETIN by Dr. Hans Fischer, whose advanced geographical scholarship and cartographic skill are well known to geographers. The scale is 1:40,000,000, or 631 statute miles to an inch. The map takes in enough of the southern coasts of America, Africa, and Australia to show the geographical relations of the Antarctic lands to the continental masses north of them.

BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, 1905



SOUTH VICTORIA LAND Scale 1:20,000,000

SOUTH P

Scale

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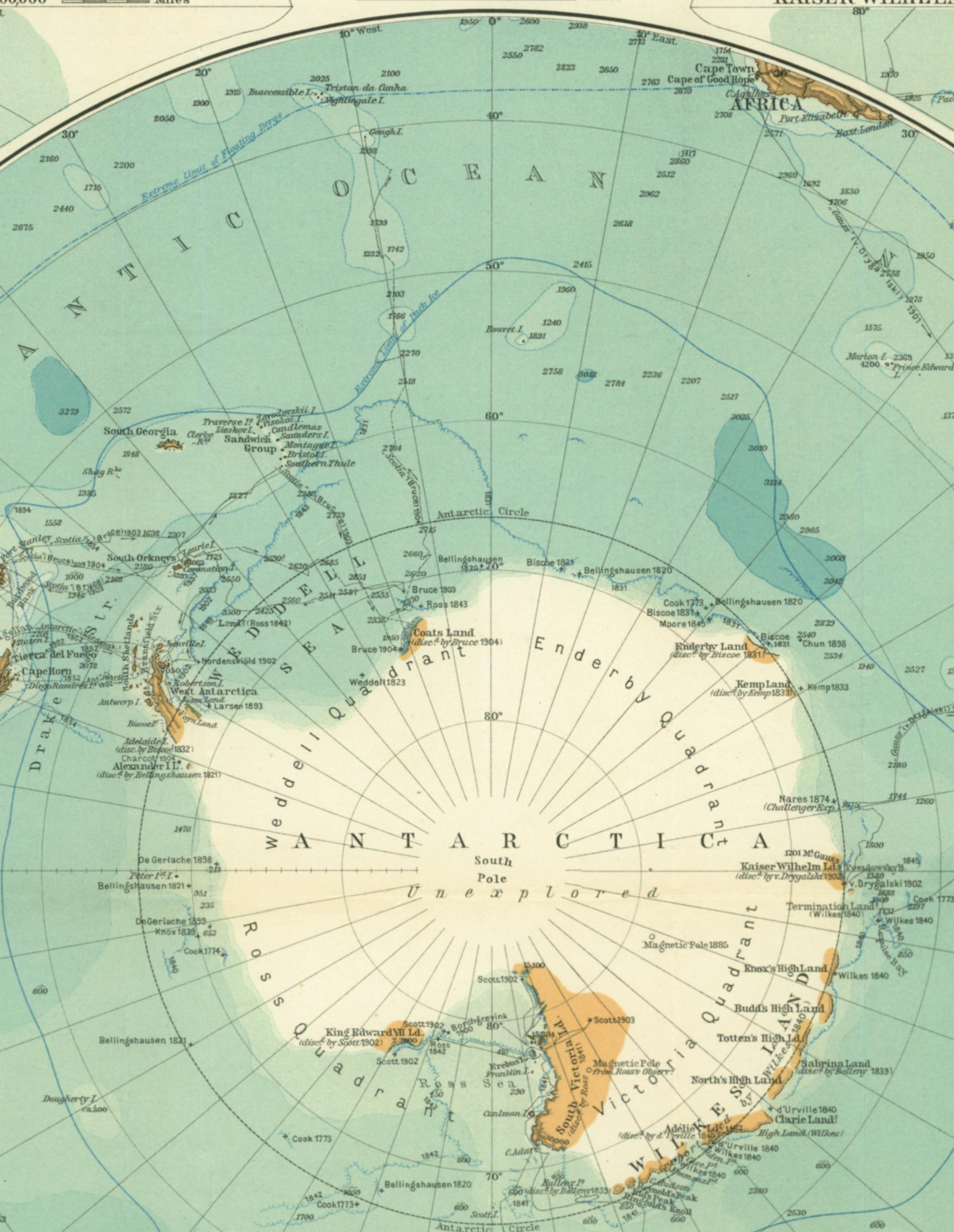
SOUTH POLAR CHART

Scale 1: 40,000,000

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 Miles

KAISER WILHELM



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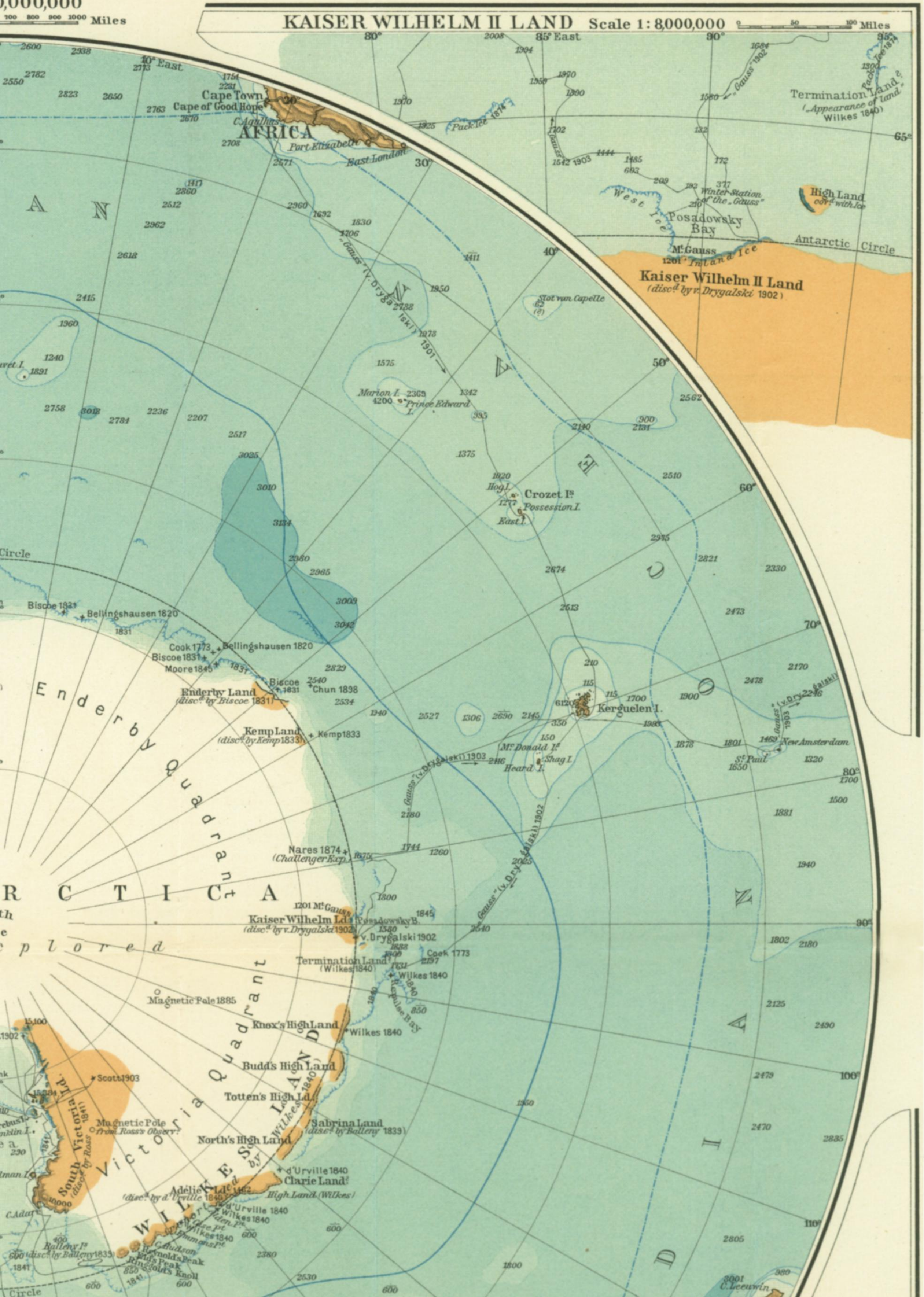
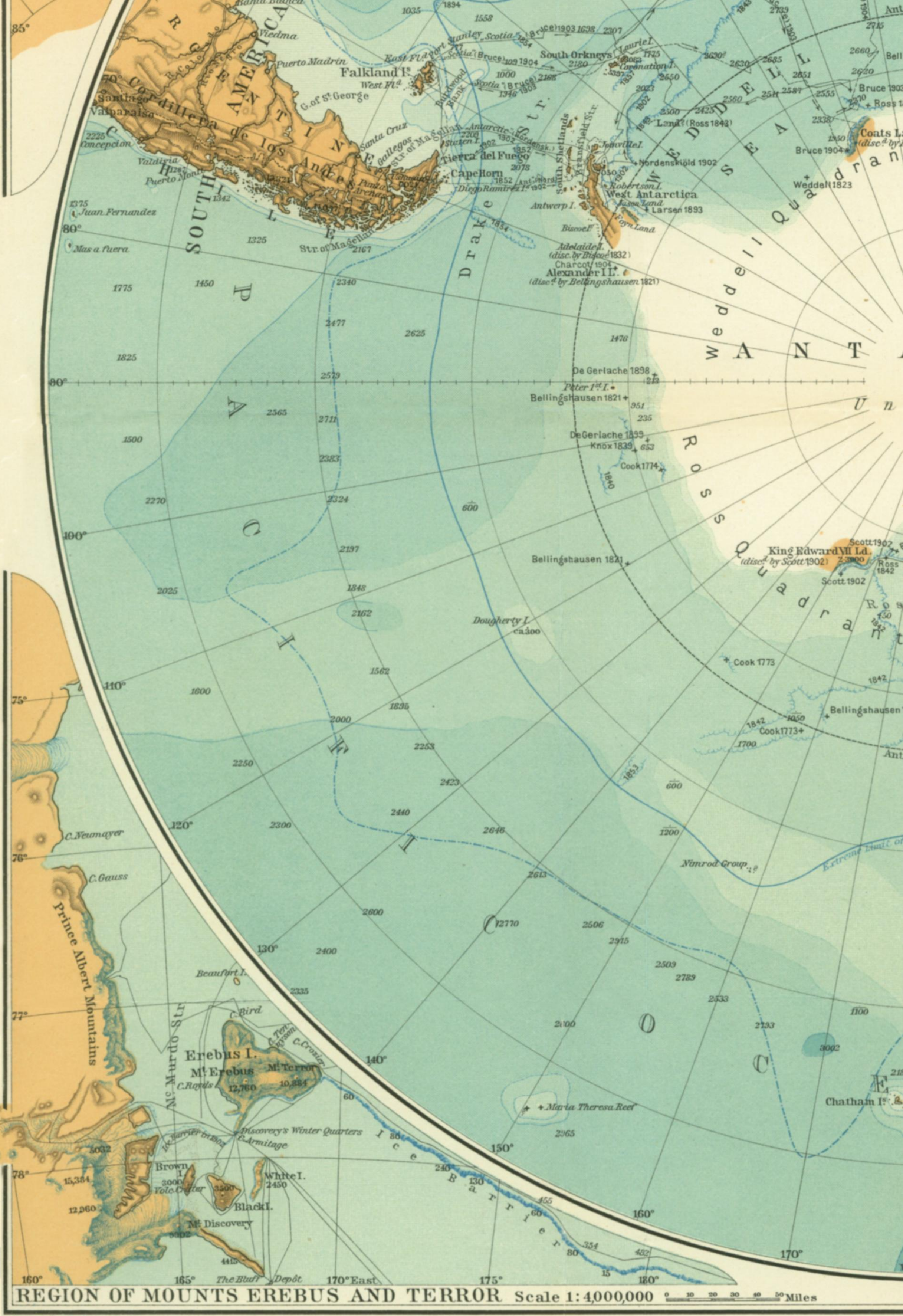


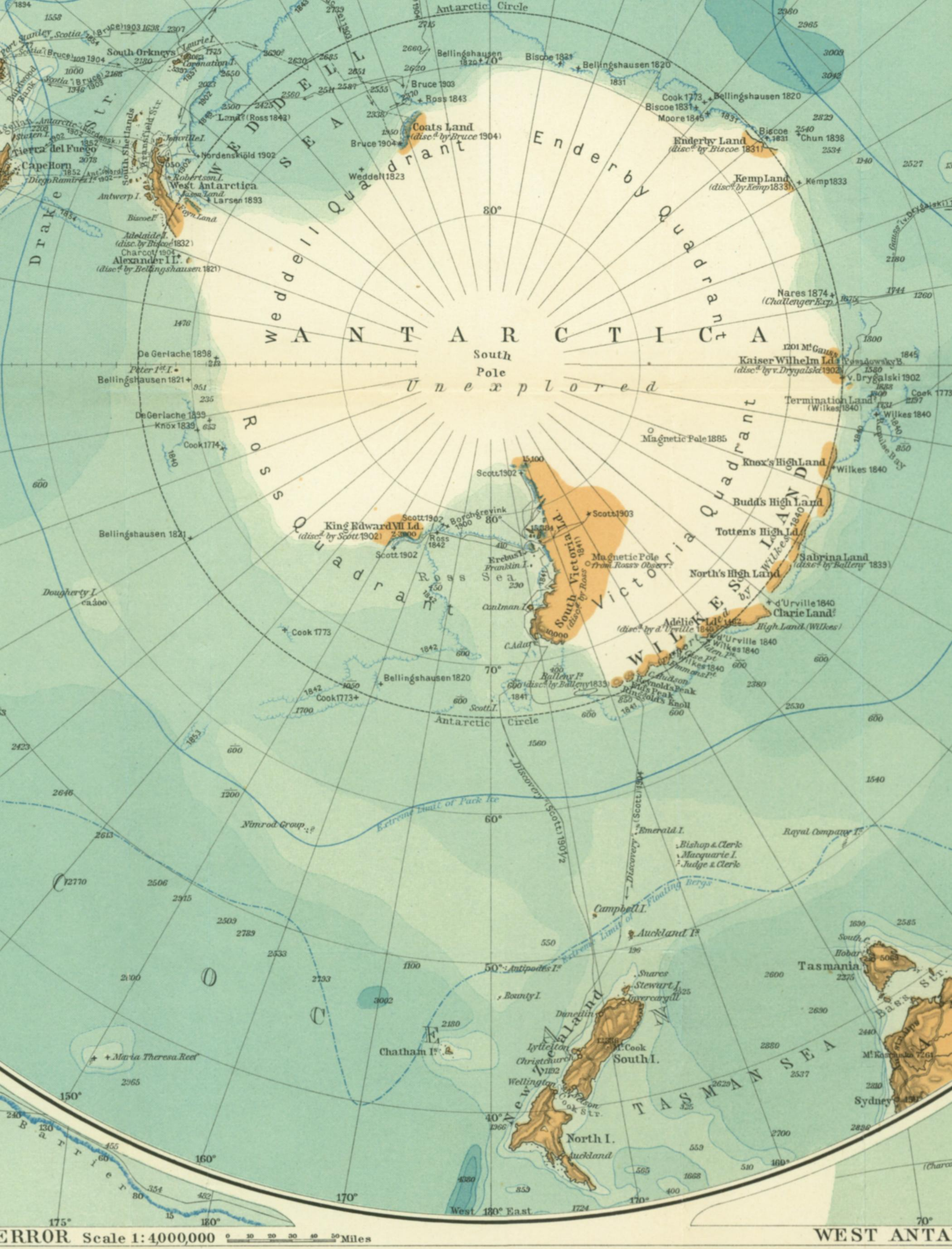


REGION OF MOUNTS EREBUS AND TERROR Scale 1:4,000,000

Drawn by Dr. Hans Fischer

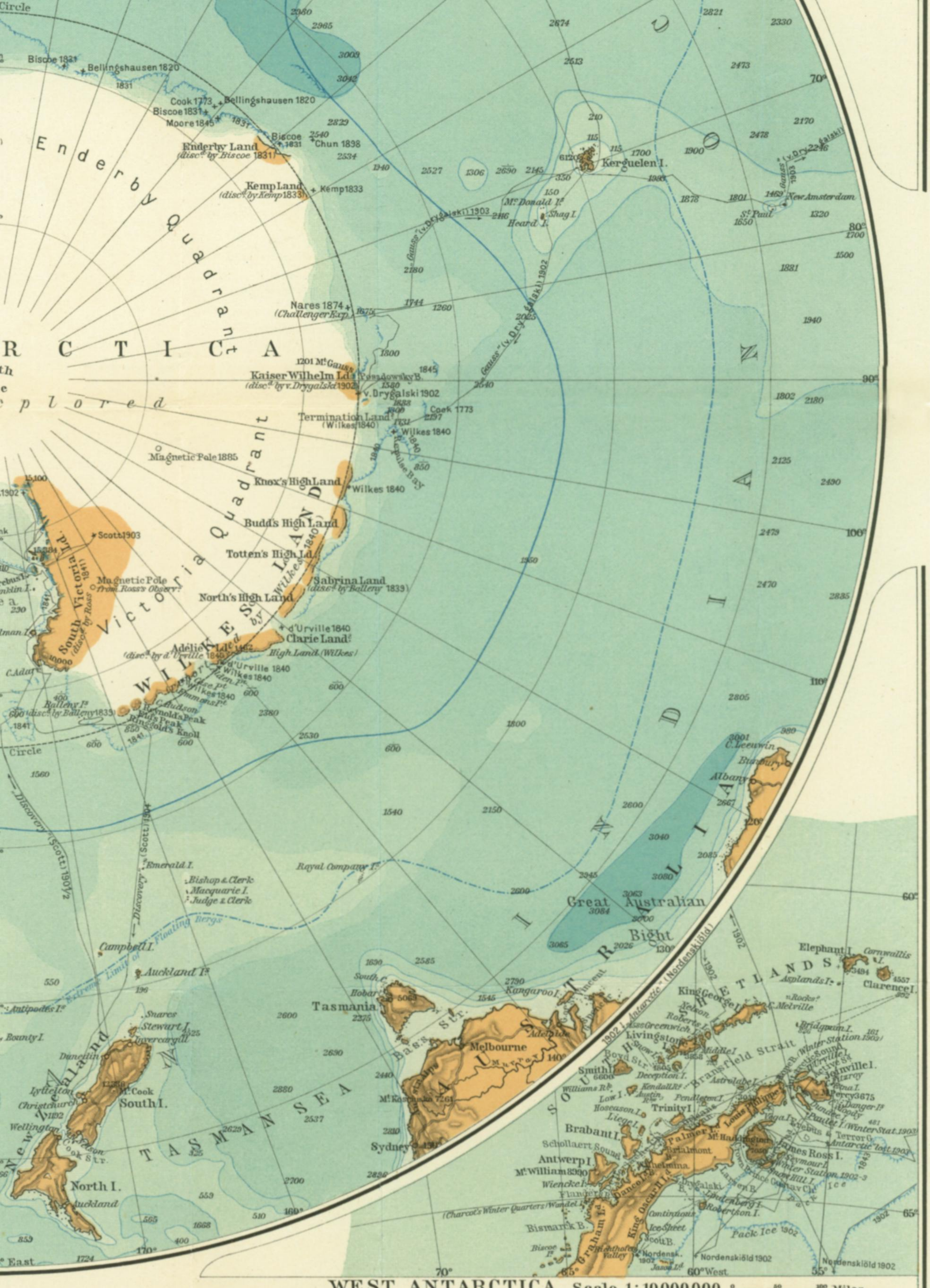
Legend: +Scott 1902 *Farthest points reached by Explorers & dates,* ~ *Inland*

Ocean Depths: ▭ *0-100,* ▭ *100-1000,* ▭ *1000-2000,* ▭ *2000-3000,* ▭ *3000-4000*



gend: +Scott 1902 *Farthest points reached by Explorers & dates,* *Inland Ice & Glaciers,* 1842 *Pack Ice & dates; Ocean Soundings in Fathoms* 2793; *no bottom r*

Depths: ▭ *0-100,* ▭ *100-1000,* ▭ *1000-2000,* ▭ *2000-3000,* ▭ *3000-4000,* ▭ *more than 4000 Fathoms; Heights in Feet* 15,384. *The unexplored area is sho*



Wagner & Debes' Geogr. Establ. Leipsic

…aciers, 1842 Pack Ice & dates; Ocean Soundings in Fathoms 2733; no bottom reached 600;
…more than 4000 Fathoms; Heights in Feet 15,384. The unexplored area is shown in white.

The northern limits of floating bergs and pack-ice are indicated, and seven tints of blue are used for various ocean depths from shallow waters to over 4,000 fathoms. The lands are shown in brown, and the inland ice and glaciers are marked. The heights of all the more prominent mountains are given in feet, and a large number of ocean soundings in fathoms. The still unexplored area is left white.

In the corners of the sheet are four insets delineating on much larger scales, and therefore in greater detail, parts of the Antarctic Continent, or land-masses the exploration of which was most advanced by the recent expeditions or which are entirely new discoveries. These insets are:

South Victoria Land, on a scale of 1:20,000,000, or 315.6 statute miles to an inch, showing the British surveys of the east coast, together with Scott's route to his farthest south, and also his sledge route westward over the inland ice;

The Region of Mounts Erebus and Terror, on a scale of 1:4,000,000, or 63.1 statute miles to an inch, showing the greatly-changed geographical aspect of this region as revealed by the surveys of the *Discovery* Expedition. The various features of Erebus Island are strongly shown. Scott discovered that the volcanoes Erebus and Terror, made famous by Ross, are on this island instead of on the mainland;

Kaiser Wilhelm II. Land, on a scale of 1:8,000,000, or 126.2 statute miles to an inch, showing the winter station of the *Gauss* about 50 miles from the coast of the newly-discovered land. This fact is given as one of the reasons why the *Gauss* Expedition did not sledge inland on this part of the coast of Antarctica;

West Antarctica, on a scale of 1:10,000,000, or 157.8 statute miles to an inch. Reference to this inset has already been made.

Such a chart as this is an epitome of the history and progress of discovery in the south polar regions. The detailed routes of the earlier explorers were not inserted, as it was thought that these numerous lines would interfere with the clear expression of more important information; but various points these explorers reached and the discoveries they made are given, with dates, so that the contribution of each to the revealing of this region is clearly shown. The routes, however, of the recent British, German, Scottish and Swedish expeditions are given in detail.

Before the recent revival of south polar exploratory enterprise (1898-1904) the best cartographic summing-up of the geographical discoveries made in that part of the world was to be found in Dr. K. Fricker's South Polar Chart in his book "The Antarctic Regions"

(English edition, the Macmillan Company, New York, 1900). His chart was based upon that of V. von Haardt, with corrections made by Dr. Fricker. Any student who may compare our map with that of Dr. Fricker will see that the recent expeditions have made important additions to knowledge, not only of Antarctic lands but also of south polar waters. Our map, for example, shows among the various oceanic discoveries in this southern ocean the submarine ridge found by the *Scotia* on her journey home last year. This ridge, which is coincident with the meridian of 10° W., completely alters previous conceptions of the form of this part of the ocean bed; it is a continuation of the South Atlantic ridge, which is thus found to extend 1,000 miles farther south than it was previously known to exist.

OBITUARIES.

ELIAL F. HALL.

BORN JULY 26, 1827.
DIED OCTOBER 12, 1905.

Mr. Hall was born at Carroll (now Kiantone), Chautauqua County, N. Y., of New England parents, and passed his early years in that place. He was graduated at Yale College in 1849, and then went to Europe, where he studied and travelled for three years, principally in Germany and France. He was admitted to the bar in New York in 1855, but devoted himself for some time to journalism before entering actively upon the practice of his profession.

He had become interested in the subject of civil service reform in Great Britain, and was one of the thirty-two citizens who, in 1877, organized the New York Civil Service Reform Association. Devoted as he was to the cause of good government, Mr. Hall never held office nor sought political preferment.

In 1868 he was elected to fellowship in the American Geographical Society. He became a member of the Council in 1872, and Recording Secretary in 1876. These positions he held until 1894, when failing health compelled him to leave New York for a milder climate during the winter months, which he spent sometimes in Alabama, sometimes in Florida. He made a visit every summer to his friends in this city and in Jamestown, N. Y., where members of his family resided. He was making his preparations to return to